Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1795. [N° 1720.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE prosperity of a nation, like the happiness of an individual, is often defeated by envy and ignorance. Men too base to acknowledge the utility, or too blind to see the splendour, of a public undertaking, in which they are not immediately concerned, have in every age checked the career of national improvement—At this enlightened period indeed we did not expect to find the human mind fettered by that fear, or the human heart actuated by that principle which bewildered and degraded their infancy; I say at this late period of time we did not expect to find the practice of *Public Lotteries*, under legislative sanction, condemned by the voice either of morality or religion—but occasion has proved that the mind is not so perfect as we expected, but that there still remains some seeds of superstition which neither time nor reason can eradicate—experience has powerfully shown that the poignard of private resentment is frequently concealed under the covering of public virtue.

These observations have flowed from the Lottery lately granted by the Legislature of this State, to certain individuals of Newport; the object of which Lottery, with the arguments which have been murmured against it, I shall examine with coolness and candour.

I wish in the first place to obviate an objection, which has been raised, in the visions of conscience, against the practice of lotteries;—Men, and perhaps good men, have condemned them rather through a cursory view of them, than from any absolute imperfection inherent in them.—In the hurry of enthusiasm they have been called a species of Game, and the adventures in them have been denominated Gamblers. Here a distinction material and determinate, between the Lottery itself and the Adventurers in it, has been overlooked. The Lottery partakes no more of the nature of Game than most of the exertions of enterprize—Chance is the only ingredient by which it is connected with it, and by that same chance it is assimilated with Commerce a principal nerve of the national body: He, therefore, who condemns the one, must condemn the other—they are both founded upon the same basis, the good of mankind, and both partake of the same ingredient, uncertainty.—But though the Lottery cannot with propriety be called a species of Game, yet the adventurers in it may possibly become Gamblers—the lottery is free from any imputation, the motive and conduct of the adventurers can alone create it. He, therefore, who adventures in a lottery actuated by a zeal to assist the society of which he is a member, without endangering his happiness and support, may be both a patriot and a saint—while the wretch, who through either vanity or mental debility robs domestic enjoyment, and profusely offers on the altar of fortune, is alone the Gambler,—is alone condemned by the laws of religion, or self-impeached by the eloquence of conscience. But because a lottery may possibly produce an opportunity for Gambling, we ought not to condemn it; for were we to condemn things merely because they are obnoxious to abuse, we might, perhaps, overthrow the venerable fabric of religion, whose walls have often echoed the sounds of fanaticism and whose floors have frequently been shewed with the carcases of innocence—we might, perhaps, annihilate the vessel of Government, which has often tempestuously sailed over oceans of blood.

Whether there is a distinction between a lottery founded upon the public good, and one created to gratify the caprice and feed the luxury of an individual, I submit to the reflection of candour—while the latter imbibes a stain from the guilt of intention, the former seems to receive a credit from the sanctity of it.

I come now to encounter an objection, which has been reared against the Lottery lately granted to certain individuals of Newport, and which, though not totally groundless, from a combination of circumstances, seems to be impolitic—it has been said, that, as the wharf is the property of the citizens of Newport collectively, every act relative to it ought to have originated in the will of these citizens publicly expressed. This argument, however plausible it may at first appear, will, upon reflection, prove unreasonable; for were the object of the Lottery to be different from what it now is---were any ill consequences probably to result from it---were any man, or any particular society of men, unconnected with the Citizens in general, to seize and divide the emoluments---were the Trustees to be invested with an absolute property, accountable to no one for their conduct, then I readily confess the petition would have been an insult upon the wisdom of the Legislature, and the grant of it a tyrannic violation of the rights of Freemen. But when the object of the Lottery is to promote the cause of Liberty, by facilitating the means of education- when the presumable consequences of it are elevating—when the profits are secured from the monopoly of individuals, and extended to the poor citizens of Newport indiscriminately—when the Trustees are bound to the Town-Treasurer for the faithful discharge of their duty, and are annually to justify their conduct to the Town-Council.——I say when these facts are considered, fear and suspicion must seem capricious; the objection must appear nugatory, and the makers of it, if they are men of that ingenuousness which I presume they are, will immediately withdraw it; and, instead of lavishing invective on those who have laboured for the prosperity of Newport, without any motive unconnected with the public good, will thank them for taking the burthen from their shoulders and co-operate with them in the great business of Town-regeneration. But, perhaps, these Gentlemen are not dissatisfied with the Lottery, because they imagine the right of the Town insecure, but on account of the application of the profits; but what nobler end can we have in view than to remove the rubbish of ignorance---how more benefit society than by making men capable of enjoying it—how more subdue the turbulence of passion, than by extending the empire of reason; and what end could possibly be thought of, to which the profits could be appropriated in which the Trustees could be more excluded from a participation in them.

I must indeed confess, that upon the grounds of rigid propriety the petition to the Legislature ought to have been created by the consent and under the guidance of the Town, and as there were both Personal and other persons of approved abilities among the petitioners, I am a little surprized at any, even diminutive, oversight. But because this would have been the most strictly proper method, we are not to imagine the method pursued a dangerous one.—Had the Lottery owed its existence to the creating vote of the Town, had it been nursed in the most affectionate manner by persons appointed directly by the Town, I presume it would have been in the same situation, in which it is at present——then if we are perfectly secure, why should we murmur? If we possess every advantage without any trouble, that we could have obtained by the most unremitted attention, why should we complain? I was not concerned in the Petition,—— but when I saw the object meditated, a good one---when I saw the advantages unconfined to any particular person, I readily united in its support---I felt as every citizen ought to feel, my love for my country triumphed over the suggestions of a childish caprice.

Having viewed the objections which have been offered against the lottery, I shall examine with candour the Lottery itself——When the design of it is considered on the one hand, and the favourableness of the scheme on the other, I presume that the suggestions both of religion and avarice must be silenced——for to promote the public good is acting conformably either to the precepts of a Jesus, or to the strictest rules of morality.——Let avarice view the scheme of the lottery, and her timidity must be stifled,—chance seems to be bound——fortune, however fickle and delusive she may be in general, seems to be fettered.

From the character of the Managers, established by a long course of years, absolute security to adventurers is indubitable——who is unacquainted with the property, enterprize and integrity of a GIBBS, or the wealth, refinements and patriotism, of a CHAMPLIN?---when virtue has ever proved inflexible, a continuance of it is very presumable.

When the object of the Lottery is considered, assistance is expected from the citizens of Newport in particular, but when the cause of it is considered, exertions are expected from the Citizens of the United States in general—when they view our ruins as the ruins of war—when they reflect that our gloom was produced by the same contest that established their liberty, they surely will hold out the hand of support to our tottering existence——if in a common cause we have been unfortunate, perhaps it may be their duty in some degree to diminish our misfortunes——we have been wretched, but we have not been servile——our property was indeed lost in the confusion of war, but our minds have continued unawed by the threatenings of despotism, and unseduced by the flattery of licentiousness.

VALERIAN.

April 3, 1795.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MAUNSELL'S METHOD OF RAISING POTATOES FROM THE SHOOTS.

The President of the United States having forwarded to the President of this Society, a Treatise lately published in Ireland on an improved method of raising Potatoes, and having requested that after perusal, it might be returned to him again; Simeon De Witt, Esq; was directed to prepare an abstract of the same, and make report thereof to the Society: which abstract and report is as follows, viz.

IN compliance with the order of the Society I have made an extract from the Pamphlet entitled "Letters to the Right Honorable and Honorable the Dublin Society on the culture of Potatoes from the Shoots, by the Rev. William Maunsell, L. L. D." printed in Dublin, 1794.

In this Pamphlet the most eligible process in cultivating Potatoes from their shoots, is not particularly pointed out, but we are left to judge from the great variety of experiments which are minutely described in it, none of which seem to have failed of success, and in some every shoot planted has been productive.

By the shoots are meant those fibres or branches which immediately grow from the eyes of the potatoes after they have begun to vegetate without being put into the earth.

The following are the methods in which have been generally used in planting them.

1st.—Drills of about six inches deep and two feet apart from each other are made in ground previously prepared in the usual way. Potatoe shoots are then cut into lengths of about five or six inches each and planted in the drills six inches asunder with their thickest ends, or those which have been next to the Potatoe downwards. They are then covered with earth about one inch under.

2d.—A furrow is made with a plough, some dung spread in it—the furrow is closed back with the plough, and the shoots planted in it as you would do cabbages with setting sticks.

3d.—The shoots are laid down in any direction in the furrow at proper distances from each other and covered with the ploughs.

Which of those methods of planting, is the best upon the whole, does not seem to be clearly decided by the experiments.

When the stocks appear above ground, keep earthing them up at least eighteen inches high leaving always about two or three inches above ground, for, says the author, "the higher you earth them up, the greater will be the produce; for the potatoes from the shoots if properly attended to will not spread in the ground, but ascend to the surface as you may see them when dug out growing to the stock as Onions tied to a trace."

The superior advantages of raising Potatoes from the shoots instead of the Potatoes themselves are the following:

1st.—The seed Potatoes which in Ireland are reckoned to be one sixth of the whole crop, are a clear saving.

2d.—The same space of ground will produce twice or three times the quantity.

3d.—The growth is more vigorous.—The produce earlier and of a better quality.

4th.—The labor of cutting the seed Potatoes into what are called sets or scullains is also saved.

5th.—It is probable they will not be so apt to degenerate as in the old way of raising them.

In proof of those advantages, and in order to throw more light upon this subject, I shall now make some miscelaneous quotations from the Pamphlet selected out of a great number of arguments, certificates, letters and affidavits tending to the same purpose, to cite all which would carry us into the perplexity intended to be avoided.

CERTIFICATE OF THE MAYOR OF LIMERICK, &c.

"The Rev. Doctor Maunsell having made an experiment on the culture of Potatoes from the shoots, requested our attendance to see the proof of his experiments; We accordingly went on Dec. 27th to his garden to see them dug. To our very great surprise, on digging two drills of twenty-eight feet each, we found them the largest and finest we ever saw, and of different kinds; we made the laborer dig the same length of a bed of Potatoes sown in the usual manner and we weighed the produce of each, and found Dr. Maunsell's mode of culture from the shoots to weigh twice as much as those contained in the bed, tho' three drills are supposed to contain the ground in a bed;---and we do verily believe that Dr. Maunsell's culture of Potatoes is the greatest discovery that has been in Agriculture this century past, and that he has reduced the culture from the shoots to a perfect and certain system, and that it will (from what appeared to us) be a saving to the nation of £750,000, and 250,000 acres annually.

"BEN. FRENDE, Mayor.
"JOHN TUTHEL,
"RICHARD HARTE,
"PHIL. RUSSEEL."

"At a meeting of the Common Council of the City of Limerick held the 10th day of Feb. 1794, in the Common Council Chamber of said city.

"Richard Harte, Esq; having shewn to the Mayor and Common Council the produce of one single Potatoe-shoot, agreeable to the Rev. Dr. Maunsell's new discovered mode of Culture, containing sixty-eight Potatoes, with the stock from said shoot seven feet in length; Ben. Frende, Esq, late Mayor, with several other gentlemen having seen the surprising produce from the shoots in Dec. 1792, in the Rev. Dr. Maunsell's Potatoe garden; Henry D. Ellerie, Esq; our present Mayor having been witness to the produce on the second of December last from the shoots of Dr. Maunsell's garden.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Common Council be given to the Rev. Dr. Maunsell for his very ingenious and useful discovery, for his indefatigable pains in reducing the culture from the shoots to a perfect system, and for his liberal communication of the same to the public.

"Resolved, That Dr. Maunsell, deserves every compliment the public can pay him.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sealed with the City Seal, and that our Town-Clerk do wait on Dr. Maunsell with the same."

Signed by Order,
EDWARD PARKER, Town Clerk.

Observations of the Author.

To convey the savings of this mode of culture in still plainer terms, without going into fractions, or two complicated a calculation, and shew the savings on an acre, supposing the culture from the shoots properly attended to. In the first instance the tiller will save half the rent of the acre (an half acre under shoots producing, equal to an entire acre from Scullaines) which at 6l. the acre is a saving of 3l. Secondly, he will save half the quantity of manure, which I suppose worth 1l. Thirdly, he will save the entire seed, 5 barrels, 28 stones each, at 2½d medium price per ft never. too. And fourthly, half the labour of culvating the acre, which I shall supposed 1l. 10s. So that by substituting the shoot instead of the scullain, there will be a saving to the tiller of about 9l. on an acre. This is but a moderate calculation, when compared with the produce mentioned in some of the letters received from gentlemen who tried the experiment last season."

"The usual mode of preparing potatoes for sowing, is by cutting the potatoe into as many pieces as it has eyes; these when cut are called sets, in Irish, scullains, and are let to lie for several days, until a kind of crust appears on the part that is cut, for the tiller imagines that if the sets or scullains were sown down, as soon as cut, the snails and worms would soon injure them and the crop would be greatly lessened; but the failure in my opinion does not proceed from its being newly sown, for it is obvious to every person conversant in the [illegible]

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Observations of the Author.

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of potatoes that the fet or fcullain long before it is cut from the potatoe, and even the potatoe itfelf, appears hagged and fhrivelled up, owing to the different fhoots, proceeding from it, and even thefe when fown do not grow; one third at leaft perifhes, becaufe the ftrength has been taken from them by the different fhoots, proceeding from it, and if there be any fmall remains of life in the fcullain, it perifhes on the very threfhold of vegetation, becaufe when come to its birth it has not ftrength to bring forth.

"It is well known to fuch perfons as have paid any attention to the culture of potatoes in the common mode of tilling, that they are apt to degenerate. This I have experienced in fome potatoes of a fuperior quality fent me as a prefent. I paid every attention to fowing, but when they were fit to dig, I found them vaftly inferior to thofe I had eat with the gentleman who furnifhed me with the feed."

"This degeneration (if I may ufe the expreffion) did not proceed from a difference in foil or tillage, both being equally good and equally attended to, but from the weaknefs of the potatoes, their ftrength having been exhaufted by fucceffive fhoots before I had received them.

"Few potatoes preferve their originality, becaufe they exhauft themfelves before they are fown; to preferve them in their beft ftate they fhould be fown as foon as they begin to vegetate: If this be not attended to, the potatoe tillage will dwindle, and inftead of large potatoes and a good crop which the countryman flatters himfelf that rich manure and good tillage muft produce, he will find his potatoes fmall and oftentimes fcarce worth digging."

"The fhoots in fpring when carefully taken off and laid in fmall heaps covered lightly with Earth, like Afparagus plants, are in a ftate of vegetation till you can with convenience plant them, immediately after they are feparated from the potatoe."

"Every kind of potatoe fhould be fown feparately, if they be not, but fown with different kinds, they, from contact, participate of the quality of each other and produce but a fpurious kind of potatoe."

"Good covering is the very life of potatoe tillage, this is an obfervation founded on experience, tho' little attended to, and the reafon why potatoe tillage is generally fo poor, is becaufe they think a light covering of an inch or two fufficient, without ever confidering that the potatoes afcend to the furface, and the more covering the greater produce: This I have experienced in thofe fhoots planted in drills, for the potatoes have afcended on the ftock, each covering producing an additional layer, and the whole drill appearing as *one continued heap of potatoes.*"

The foregoing Extract contains the fubftance of what I deemed the moft material part of the pamphlet, brought within a fmall compafs as I could without doing too much injuftice to the fubject. I hope I have accomplifhed the intention of the order of the fociety. And flatter myfelf that it will at leaft occafion experiments to be made in our American foil, in order to afcertain whether the very high expectations, entertained in Ireland with refpect to the utility of this difcovery, can be realized on this fide of the Atlantic. S. DE WITT.

Whereupon it was refolved, That the faid abftract be publifhed for the information of our fellow-citizens; and that it be recommended to them to make experiments on the culture of potatoes according to this new mode, and forward the refults thereof to this fociety. By order,

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Senate Chamber, March 9, 1795.

Further Advices received by the Ship Thomas, Captain Hodges, arrived at Marblehead:

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 13.

THE Foreign Miniſters at the Hague, as well as the Court, are preparing for their departure.

The affair which took place between the Allies and the French on Friday laſt at Heuſſen, was probably one of the moſt bloody and obſtinate engagements which has happened ſince the commencement of the preſent campaign. Of 4000 Auſtrians who came into the field, not more than 7 or 800, it is ſaid, eſcaped. On that day the French attacked the Allies at three ſeveral points at the ſame time:—At Heuſſen only, they were ſucceſsful; the decided victory, however which they gained at that place, was the ſignal of retreat to the Britiſh army. Immediately after the victory had declared for the French, the Engliſh began their retrograde march.

AMSTERDAM, January 19.

This immenſe city was taken poſſeſſion of by the French, this day, with all its ſtores, arſenals, &c. It was preceded by the ſurrender of Utrecht, Leyden, Haarlem, Bois le-duc, &c. Not one drop of blood was ſhed, nor buſineſs impeded. The National Flag is ſuſpended, civic ſongs and dances introduced, and the French welcomed as brothers. The following was immediately iſſued:

PROCLAMATION
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF AMSTERDAM.

"BRAVE CITIZENS,

"We *G. Provo, S. Wiſeleus J. J. A Goges, J. Thorn, J. Von Laer, J. Ondoup, E. Vandenjlut, P. Duerult, J. Van Haſſen, P. J. B. P. Vander Aa,* forming your Revolutionary Committee, hail you with vows of health and fraternity.

"By the mighty aid of the French Republic, and by your own energy, you have caſt off the tyranny which oppreſſed you. You are once more in poſſeſſion of your rights.

YOU ARE FREE, YOU ARE EQUAL.

"Your tyrants have fled from their poſts.

"Fellow-Citizens, you may follow with confidence and ſecurity, your uſual avocations.—Your perſons, your properties, ſhall be protected.

"We propoſe to you to name as your Proviſional Repreſentatives, the following Burghers. Be aſſured that they will watch over and protect your Rights, your intereſts, and your Liberties.

The citizens whom we propoſe are:

N. Van Staphorſt, J. Van Pieterſe, A. P. Lesden, T. Kingh, J. Van Eys W Vander Vitturſt, J Teyſſet Junr. J W J Van Dam S Boſs, G H. De Wilde, H. T. Pe, Karel, d'Amour, H Van Caſtrop R. I Schimmel. Ring, N. Breukelaar, G Vander Zee, D Vanaken, J. Hendrks, M Van Maurick, J Gilberg. L. Van Lang.

Cnoole, fellow citizens, theſe Patriots as your Repreſentatives, that in the name of the People of *Amſterdam* they may forthwith enter upon the Adminiſtration of your affairs.

"We once more hail you, worthy fellow citizens.—By your own patrioiſm, with the aid and under the guidance of ſuch Repreſentatives, order, tranquility and happineſs, will reign in this city. The Frenchmen who are among us conduct themſelves, indeed, like brethren. Every idea of plunder, of rapine, or of injuſtice of any kind, is unknown to them. Fraternity with them, as with us, is the SOLE ORDER OF THE DAY.

"In the name of the Revolutionary Committee.

P. J. B. VANDER AA."

Amſterdam, the 19th January, 1795. and The Firſt Day of Dutch Freedom.

LIST *of the* DUTCH NAVY.

Belonging to the Admiralty of the Maeſe, or Rotterdam:—2 of 74 guns, 6 of 64 3 of 54 3 of 40, 3 of 36, 3 of 24, 6 of 16, 5 of 12.

Belonging to the Admiralty of Amſterdam:—6 of 74 guns, 5 of 64 3 of 54, 1 of 44, 1 of 40, 6 of 36, 7 of 24, 3 of 18, 1 of 16, 3 of 12, and 4 of 6.

Belonging to the Admiralty of Z ſland:—2 of 64 guns, 1 of 56, 1 of 40, 2 of 36, 3 of 24, 1 of 20, 1 of 8, and 2 of 6.

Belonging to the Admiralty of North Holland:—1 of 74 guns, 6 of 64, 2 of 56, 1 of 54, 1 of 40, 1 of 36, 1 of 24, and 1 of 12.

Belonging to the Admiralty of Frieſland:—3 of 74 guns, 3 of 64, 1 of 40, 2 of 36, 1 of 24, and 1 of 12.

HAERLEM, January 19.

The time being arrived that our citizens have thought fit to reſume their former rights, they aſſembled this morning in great numbers, and announced to the perſons who ever ſince 1788 held the reins of government in this place, that they had not the confidence of the people, and that for that reaſon they were diſmiſſed from their reſpective offices. In conſequence of which the following Proclamation was read in the Town-Houſe, with univerſal applauſe:

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the Commiſſioners of the French Republic have diſpoſed the people of the Low Countries to diveſt themſelves of the yoke under which they have hitherto groaned, and this exhortation is now very ſtrongly ſupported by a letter of Gen. Dacudel's, written from Leerdam, on the 17th inſt. in which the citizens of this city, are ſummoned to declare themſelves free; ſome citizens of this town, who for ſome time paſt having taken upon themſelves, at a juncture like the preſent, to take care of the welfare of all, have begun this Revolution, and invite all their fellow-citizens to join them. Their mutual intereſt urges them to it, the circumſtances require ſpeed and unanimity; the members of the preſent government muſt needs be hated by the French Republic, beſides the citizens cannot confide in them; it is for this reaſon we muſt declare them deprived of all employs and influence in government.

"The firſt ſtep the people of this town have to take is to form a regulated and armed power. All who cheriſh Liberty and their native Country are required to join their armed fellow citizens, who ſtood firſt forward for the preſervation of all; and thoſe who are unwilling to do ſo, are required to lay down their arms and deliver them at noon, and to give in their names, to the end that no ſtronger means of taking them from them, may be required.

"In the ſecond place, we muſt take care of the proviſional Civil Government. In order to ſettle this point, all the inhabitants are invited to aſſemble this afternoon in the great Church—where plans will be propoſed; at the ſame time, all officers who are not bid to the contrary, are exhorted to ſtand to their poſts, in order to preſerve tranquility and order; and the armed power gives all poſſible aſſurance for the ſafety of perſon and property.

"Given by the aſſembled Citizens of the City of Amſterdam, on the 19th of January, 1795, and publiſhed on the ſame day.

(Signed) W. VAN SPYKSTEYN."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 28

Lequinio ſpoke againſt the Royaliſts, and obſerved, that there would always be diſorder as long as there exiſted a rallying point for the friends of Royalty. "I therefore move," exclaimed Lequinio, "that meaſures be propoſed to your Committees for ſending out of the Republic the laſt veſtige of Royalty that exiſts among us." Unanimouſly Decreed.

December 30.

Repeal of the Decree againſt the Engliſh, Spaniards and Hanoverians

Brival—"The laws of the 7 Prairial and the 24 Thermidor, enacting that no Engliſh, Hanoverians, or Spaniards, ſhall be made priſoners, are contrary, to all laws, and to all the rights of nations and of war, it is contrary to the ſentiments of our brave ſoldiers, who know how to conquer their enemies, but not to aſſaſſinate the vanquiſhed. I move that the National Convention repeal both thoſe laws."

The repeal was decreed, amidſt the loudeſt plaudits.

Bourdon de l'Oiſe propoſed, that any citizen condemned to death, to irons, or tranſportation, for his opinions, and not executed before the 9th of Thermidor (July 9th) ſhould be inſtantly ſet at liberty.—Decreed amidſt loud applauſes.

On the 1ſt of January after a long debate, it was decreed, that citizens who poſſeſs ſpecie may ſend it out of the country, on condition of bringing back the value of it, in commodities of the firſt neceſſity.

LONDON, January 12.

The preparations for war throughout the whole Turkiſh Empire, go on with more activity than ever; the navy is to be augmented to ſixty ſhips of the line, and as many frigates; and 80,000 new recruits, as ſoon as they are raiſed and diſciplined, are to be ſent to the frontiers. It is even ſaid that the Janiſſaries are to be caſhiered, and their places ſupplied by others.

A freſh diſmemberment of Poland is talked of in Pruſſia. Ruſſia, they ſay, is to have all Lithuania; Auſtria, Lublin, and part of the Waywodſhip of Sendomir; and Pruſſia all thoſe diſtricts which it conquered. The reſt of Poland is to remain in the Republic, but that only during the life of the King.

January 17.

The greateſt part of the Britiſh forces are endeavouring to retreat into Germany, which we moſt ſincerely wiſh that they may reach; we are ſorry, however, to be obliged to ſay, that many of the beſt informed people, on military ſubjects, entertain great fears for their ſafety.

January 19.

The generous behaviour of the French when the Germans evacuated the Rhine Fort, before Manheim, is highly ſpoken of. According to agreement, whatever property was left on the ſpot on the 25th at noon, was to belong to them; but inſtead of converting this agreement to their own advantage, they aſſiſted the Germans in packing their equipage, and got it away before the time.

January 22.

According to the ſtatement of the Secretary at War, made in the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, Great Britain will have in her pay the enſuing campaign, two hundred and twenty thouſand ſix hundred and fifty ſix men—the military expence will be 6,652,745l. ſterling.

January 24.

Yeſterday a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, which conſiſted of the Lord Mayor, about a dozen Aldermen, one hundred Common Councilmen, and Five Thouſand Liverymen, when a Petition to Parliament for a ſpeedy Peace was voted by a great majority.

January 26.

Rotterdam was ſummoned on the 18th, at which period it demanded articles of capitulation, all of which were agreed to, except one, which required permiſſion for the Allies to remove their ſtores and effects.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB 4.

KING'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he had his Majeſty's commands to deliver his moſt gracious Meſſage to the Houſe.

The Meſſage was to the following effect:

His Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe that he has received aſſurances from the Emperor of his diſpoſition to make the moſt vigorous exertions againſt the common enemy, in the enſuing campaign; but his Imperial Majeſty is ſenſible of his inability to carry his wiſh into effect, without the aid of a Loan raiſed on the credit of his hereditary dominions, guaranteed by this Country, the extent of Four Millions Sterling, which ſum, to be raiſed, will enable his Imperial Majeſty, to ſend into the field, an army conſiſting of two hundred thouſand effective men, to co-operate in ſupport of the Common Cauſe.

His Majeſty alſo thinks it proper to ſtate, that a Loan on ſimilar terms, to a larger extent, would enable his Imperial Majeſty to employ a yet greater force, provided his reſources were more extenſive.

His Majeſty likewiſe thinks it neceſſary to mention, that whatever ſums have been advanced in the courſe of the laſt campaign, will be included in this eſtimate; and that in caſe any unforeſeen circumſtances ſhould occur in the proſecution of the war, which may render additional ſupplies neceſſary, his Majeſty will not fail to communicate to the Houſe, the reſult of ſuch arrangements as may be deemed neceſſary to accompliſh the object in view.

His Majeſty therefore relying on the zeal and exertion of his faithful Parliament, has the utmoſt confidence, that they will adopt ſuch meaſures as ſhall be moſt conducive to the intereſts of this country, and beſt calculated to eſtabliſh on a ſecure and ſolid ground, the general Peace and Tranquility of Europe.

February 9.

Some later accounts, than thoſe which we ſtated on Saturday evening, were received yeſterday from Zealand, being brought by a boat which made its eſcape to Dover from Fluſhing, which place it left on Friday laſt, at which time the whole of the iſland of Walcheren was occupied by the French, who came over from Cadſand in ten boats, each of which carried fifty men.—This is therefore, probably the laſt intelligence that will, for ſome time, be brought direct from the United Provinces, unleſs it be by ſome neutral veſſel, as the whole of their coaſt is now decidedly in the hands of the French.

NASSAU, February 3.

This morning arrived here the ſhip Harmony, Robinſon, under American colours, captured off the coaſt of Virginia, the 10th of laſt month, by his Majeſty's ſhip Argonaut, of 64 guns, one of Admiral Murray's ſquadron.

The Harmony is out ſixteen weeks from Bourdeaux, is laden with wines, brandy and vinegar, and was bound for Norfolk.

On the 9th of laſt month, the Argonaut took a French ſhip called L'Eſperance mounting 22 guns and 150 men. She was out 9 weeks from Rochfort with deſpatches to the French miniſter at Philadelphia, which were all thrown overboard.

The Brigantine Betſy, Parker, an American veſſel, bound from Aux Cayes to Philadelphia, was brought here on Saturday, by the Flying Fiſh, Capt. Mackenny.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23:

Yeſterday arrived here, in 26 days from St. Marc, the ſchooner Minerva, Capt. Audaule, who informs, that a large body of Republicans, amounting, it was ſuppoſed, to about ſix thouſand, having been collected to attack that place, Major Briſbane, on the 21ſt of February, at the head of about 800 men, marched out to meet them, when an engagement enſued, which terminated in the flight of the Britiſh forces, with the loſs of their General, and about 70 other Officers and men killed.—That the Engliſh camps were broke up, the 22d: That, on the 23d, when he ſailed, the French were within one mile of the town, which he believes would fall into their hands in a few days, being unable to reſiſt a great ſuperiority.

Col. Briſbane, the Engliſh commander at St. Marc, we hear, was killed in an engagement with the Republicans.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

It is with real ſatisfaction, we can annually renew our congratulations on the proſperity of our country. An increaſe of *ſix millions of dollars*, in the exports of the United States, during the year paſt, is a fact that muſt excite emotions of gratitude and pleaſure, in the boſom of all real patriots.

The ſentiments will be encreaſed by reflecting on the dangers we have probably eſcaped, by the wiſe policy, our government has purſued in this difficult criſis. [illegible]

of potatoes that the set or scullain long before it is cut from the potatoe, and even the potatoe itself, appears hagged and shrivelled up, owing to the different shoots, proceeding from it, and even these when sown do not grow; one third at least perishes, because the strength has been taken from them by the different shoots proceeding from it, and if there be any small remains of life in the scullain, it perishes on the very threshold of vegetation, because when come to its birth it has not strength to bring forth.

"It is well known to such persons as have paid any attention to the culture of potatoes in the common mode of tilling, that they are apt to degenerate. This I have experienced in some potatoes of a superior quality sent me as a present. I paid every attention to sowing, but when they were fit to dig, I found them vastly inferior to those I had eat with the gentleman who furnished me with the seed."

"This degeneration (if I may use the expression) did not proceed from a difference in soil or tillage, both being equally good and equally attended to, but from the weakness of the potatoes, their strength having been exhausted by successive shoots before I had received them.

"Few potatoes preserve their originality, because they exhaust themselves before they are sown; to preserve them in their best state they should be sown as soon as they begin to vegetate: If this be not attended to, the potatoe tillage will dwindle, and instead of large potatoes and a good crop which the countryman flatters himself that rich manure and good tillage must produce, he will find his potatoes small and oftentimes scarce worth digging."

"The shoots in spring when carefully taken off and laid in small heaps covered lightly with Earth, like Asparagus plants, are in a state of vegetation till you can with convenience plant them, immediately after they are separated from the potatoe."

"Every kind of potatoe should be sown separately, if they be not, but sown with different kinds, they, from contact, participate of the quality of each other and produce but a spurious kind of potatoe."

"Good covering is the very life of potatoe tillage, this is an observation founded on experience, tho' little attended to, and the reason why potatoe tillage is generally so poor, is because they think a light covering of an inch or two sufficient, without ever considering that the potatoes ascend to the surface, and the more covering the greater produce: This I have experienced in those shoots planted in drills, for the potatoes have ascended on the stock, each covering producing an additional layer, and the whole drill appearing as *one continued heap of potatoes*."

The foregoing Extract contains the substance of what I deemed the most material part of the pamphlet, brought within a small compass as I could without doing too much injustice to the subject. I hope I have accomplished the intention of the order of the society. And flatter myself that it will at least occasion experiments to be made in our American soil, in order to ascertain whether the very high expectations, entertained in Ireland with respect to the utility of this discovery, can be realized on this side of the Atlantic. S. DE WITT.

Whereupon it was resolved, That the said abstract be published for the information of our fellow-citizens; and that it be recommended to them to make experiments on the culture of potatoes according to this new mode, and forward the results thereof to this society. By order,

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Senate Chamber, March 9, 1795.

Further Advices received by the Ship Thomas, Captain Hodges, arrived at Marblehead:

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 13.

THE Foreign Ministers at the Hague, as well as the Court, are preparing for their departure.

The affair which took place between the Allies and the French on Friday last at Heussen, was probably one of the most bloody and obstinate engagements which has happened since the commencement of the present campaign. Of 4000 Austrians who came into the field, not more than 7 or 800, it is said, escaped. On that day the French attacked the Allies at three several points at the same time:—At Heussen only, they were successful; the decided victory, however which they gained at that place, was the signal of retreat to the British army. Immediately after the victory had declared for the French, the English began their retrograde march.

AMSTERDAM, January 19.

This immense city was taken possession of by the French, this day, with all its stores, arsenals, &c. It was preceded by the surrender of Utrecht, Leyden, Haerlem, Bois le duc, &c. Not one drop of blood was shed, nor business impeded. The National Flag is suspended, civic songs and dances introduced, and the French welcomed as brothers. The following was immediately issued:

PROCLAMATION

OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF AMSTERDAM.

"BRAVE CITIZENS,

"We *G. Pruys, S. Wiseleus J. J. A Goges, J. Thorn, D. Von Laer, J. Ondoup, E. Vandensluit, P. Duerult, J. Van Hassen, P. J. B. P. Vander Aa,* forming your Revolutionary Committee, hail you with vows of health and fraternity.

"By the mighty aid of the French Republic, and by your own energy, you have cast off the tyranny which oppressed you. You are once more in possession of your rights.

YOU ARE FREE. YOU ARE EQUAL.

"Your tyrants have fled from their posts.

"Fellow-Citizens, you may follow with confidence and security, your usual avocations.—Your persons, your properties, shall be protected.

"We propose to you to name as your Provisional Representatives, the following Burghers. Be assured that they will watch over and protect your Rights, your interests, and your Liberties.

The citizens whom we propose are:

N. Van Staphorst, J. Van Pieterje, A. P. Lesden, T. Hingh, J. Van Eys W Vander Vitturst, J Teysset Junr. J W J Van Dam S. Bos, G. H. De Wilde, H. T. Ge, Karel, d'Amoer, H Van Castrop, R. I Schimmel. King, N. Breukelaar, G Vander Zee, D Vanaken, J. Hendrks, M Van Maurick, J. Galberg, L. Van Lang.

Choose, fellow citizens, these Patriots as your Representatives, that in the name of the People of *Amsterdam* they may forthwith enter upon the Administration of your affairs.

"We once more hail you, worthy fellow citizens.—By your own patriotism, with the aid and under the guidance of such Representatives, order, tranquility and happiness, will reign in this city. The Frenchmen who are among us conduct themselves, indeed, like brethren. Every idea of plunder, of rapine, or of injustice of any kind, is unknown to them. Fraternity with them, as with us, is the SOLE ORDER OF THE DAY.

"In the name of the Revolutionary Committee.

P. J. B. VANDER AA."

Amsterdam, the 19th January, 1795, and The First Day of Dutch Freedom.

LIST *of the* DUTCH NAVY.

Belonging to the Admiralty of the Maese, or Rotterdam:—2 of 74 guns, 6 of 64 3 of 54, 3 of 40, 3 of 36, 3 of 24, 6 of 16, 5 of 12.

Belonging to the Admiralty of Amsterdam:—6 of 74 guns, 5 of 64 3 of 54, 1 of 44, 1 of 40, 6 of 36, 7 of 24, 3 of 18, 1 of 16, 3 of 12, and 4 of 6.

Belonging to the Admiralty of Zealand:—2 of 64 guns, 1 of 56, 1 of 40, 2 of 36, 3 of 24, 1 of 10, 1 of 8, and 2 of 6.

Belonging to the Admiralty of North Holland:—1 of 74 guns, 6 of 64, 1 of 56, 1 of 54, 1 of 40, 1 of 36, 1 of 24, and 1 of 12.

Belonging to the Admiralty of Friesland:—3 of 74 guns, 3 of 64, 1 of 40, 2 of 36, 1 of 24, and 1 of 12.

HAERLEM, January 19.

The time being arrived that our citizens have thought fit to resume their former rights, they assembled this morning in great numbers, and announced to the persons who ever since 1788 held the reins of government in this place, that they had not the confidence of the people, and that for that reason they were dismissed from their respective offices. In consequence of which the following Proclamation was read in the Town-House, with universal applause:

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the Commissioners of the French Republic have disposed the people of the Low Countries to divest themselves of the yoke under which they have hitherto groaned, and this exhortation is now very strongly supported by a letter of Gen. Dacudel's, written from Leerdam, on the 17th inst. in which the citizens of this city, are summoned to declare themselves free; some citizens of this town, who for some time past having taken upon themselves, at a juncture like the present, to take care of the welfare of all, have begun this Revolution, and invite all their fellow-citizens to join them. Their mutual interest urges them to it, the circumstances require speed and unanimity; the members of the present government must needs be hated by the French Republic, besides the citizens cannot confide in them; it is for this reason we must declare them deprived of all employs and influence in government.

"The first step the people of this town have to take is to form a regulated and armed power. All who cherish Liberty and their native Country are required to join their armed fellow citizens, who stood first forward for the preservation of all; and those who are unwilling to do so, are required to lay down their arms and deliver them at noon, and to give in their names, to the end that no stronger means of taking them from them, may be required.

"In the second place, we must take care of the provisional Civil Government. In order to settle this point, all the inhabitants are invited to assemble this afternoon in the great Church—where plans will be proposed; at the same time, all officers who are not bid to the contrary, are exhorted to stand to their posts, in order to preserve tranquility and order; and the armed power gives all possible assurance for the safety of person and property.

"Given by the assembled Citizens of the City of Amsterdam, on the 19th of January, 1795, and published on the same day.

(Signed) W. VAN SPYESTEYN."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 28

Lequinio spoke against the Royalists, and observed, that there would always be disorder as long as there existed a rallying point for the friends of Royalty. "I therefore move," exclaimed Lequinio, "that measures be proposed to your Committees for sending out of the Republic the last vestige of Royalty that exists among us." Unanimously Decreed.

December 30.

Repeal of the Decree against the English, Spaniards and Hanoverians.

Brival—"The laws of the 7 Prairial and the 24 Thermidor, enacting that no English, Hanoverians, or Spaniards, shall be made prisoners, are contrary, to all laws, and to all the rights of nations and of war, it is contrary to the sentiments of our brave soldiers, who know how to conquer their enemies, but not to assassinate the vanquished. I move that the National Convention repeal both those laws."

The repeal was decreed, amidst the loudest plaudits.

Bourdon de l'Oise proposed, that any citizen condemned to death, to irons, or transportation, for his opinions, and not executed before the 9th of Thermidor (July 9th) should be instantly set at liberty.—Decreed amidst loud applauses.

On the 1st of January after a long debate, it was decreed, that citizens who possess specie may send it out of the country, on condition of bringing back the value of it, in commodities of the first necessity.

LONDON, January 12.

The preparations for war throughout the whole Turkish Empire, go on with more activity than ever; the navy is to be augmented to sixty ships of the line, and as many frigates; and 80,000 new recruits, as soon as they are raised and disciplined, are to be sent to the frontiers. It is even said that the Janissaries are to be cashiered, and their places supplied by others.

A fresh dismemberment of Poland is talked of in Prussia. Russia, they say, is to have all Lithuania; Austria, Lublin, and part of the Waywodship of Sendomir; and Prussia all those districts which it conquered. The rest of Poland is to remain in the Republic, but that only during the life of the King.

January 17.

The greatest part of the British forces are endeavouring to retreat into Germany, which we most sincerely wish that they may reach; we are sorry, however, to be obliged to say, that many of the best informed people, on military subjects, entertain great fears for their safety.

January 19.

The generous behaviour of the French when the Germans evacuated the Rhine Fort, before Manheim, is highly spoken of. According to agreement, whatever property was left on the spot on the 25th at noon, was to belong to them; but instead of converting this agreement to their own advantage, they assisted the Germans in packing their equipage, and got it away before the time.

January 22.

According to the statement of the Secretary at War, made in the House of Commons yesterday, Great Britain will have in her pay the ensuing campaign, two hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and fifty six men—the military expence will be 6,652,745l. sterling.

January 24.

Yesterday a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, which consisted of the Lord Mayor, about a dozen Aldermen, one hundred Common Councilmen, and Five Thousand Liverymen, when a Petition to Parliament for a speedy Peace was voted by a great majority.

January 26.

Rotterdam was summoned on the 18th, at which period it demanded articles of capitulation, all of which were agreed to, except one, which required permission for the Allies to remove their stores and effects.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 4.

KING'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Pitt said, he had his Majesty's commands to deliver his most gracious Message to the House.

The Message was to the following effect:

His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House that he has received assurances from the Emperor of his disposition to make the most vigorous exertions against the common enemy, in the ensuing campaign; but his Imperial Majesty is sensible of his inability to carry his wish into effect, without the aid of a Loan raised on the credit of his hereditary dominions, guaranteed by this Country, the extent of Four Millions Sterling, which sum, so raised, will enable his Imperial Majesty, to send into the field, an army consisting of two hundred thousand effective men, to co-operate in support of the Common Cause.

His Majesty also thinks it proper to state, that a Loan on similar terms, to a larger extent, would enable his Imperial Majesty to employ a yet greater force, provided his resources were more extensive.

His Majesty likewise thinks it necessary to mention, that whatever sums have been advanced in the course of the last campaign, will be included in this estimate; and that in case any unforeseen circumstances should occur in the prosecution of the war, which may render additional supplies necessary, his Majesty will not fail to communicate to the House, the result of such arrangements as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the object in view.

His Majesty therefore relying on the zeal and exertion of his faithful Parliament, has the utmost confidence, that they will adopt such measures as shall be most conducive to the interests of this country, and best calculated to establish on a secure and solid ground, the general Peace and Tranquility of Europe.

February 9.

Some later accounts, than those which we stated on Saturday evening, were received yesterday from Zealand, being brought by a boat which made its escape to Dover from Flushing, which place it left on Friday last, at which time the whole of the island of Walcheren was occupied by the French, who came over from Cadsand in ten boats, each of which carried fifty men.—This is therefore, probably the last intelligence that will, for some time, be brought direct from the United Provinces, unless it be by some neutral vessel, as the whole of their coast is now decidedly in the hands of the French.

NASSAU, February 3.

This morning arrived here the ship Harmony, Robinson, under American colours, captured off the coast of Virginia, the 10th of last month, by his Majesty's ship Argonaut, of 64 guns, one of Admiral Murray's squadron.

The Harmony is out sixteen weeks from Bourdeaux, is laden with wines, brandy and vinegar, and was bound for Norfolk.

On the 9th of last month, the Argonaut took a French ship called l'Esperiance mounting 22 guns and 150 men. She was out 9 weeks from Rochfort with despatches to the French minister at Philadelphia, which were all thrown overboard.

The Brigantine Betsy, Parker, an American vessel, bound from Aux Cayes to Philadelphia, was brought here on Saturday, by the Flying Fish, Capt. Mackenny.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

Yesterday arrived here, in 26 days from St. Marc, the schooner Minerva, Capt. Audaule, who informs, that a large body of Republicans, amounting, it was supposed, to about six thousand, having been collected to attack that place, Major Brisbane, on the 21st of February, at the head of about 800 men, marched out to meet them, when an engagement ensued, which terminated in the flight of the British forces, with the loss of their General, and about 70 other Officers and men killed.—That the English camps were broke up, the 22d: That, on the 23d, when he sailed, the French were within one mile of the town, which he believes would fall into their hands in a few days, being unable to resist a great superiority.

Col. Brisbane, the English commander at St. Marc, we hear, was killed in an engagement with the Republicans.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

It is with real satisfaction, we can annually renew our congratulations on the prosperity of our country. An increase of *six millions of dollars*, in the exports of the United States, during the year past, is a fact that must excite emotions of gratitude and pleasure, in the bosom of all real patriots.

The sentiments will be encreased by reflecting on the dangers we have probably escaped, by the wise policy, our government has pursued in this difficult crisis. Had

...en a party in the preſent war, inſtead of exporting 35 millions of dollars a year, and adopting a ſyſtem for reducing our public debt, we ſhould have good luck to make our productions anſwer our own conſumption, and we ſhould have been increaſing our debt at the rate of perhaps ten millions a year. At the ſame time, we ſhould not have been able to ſupply France with many articles, of which ſhe is in abſolute need. It would have been the greateſt misfortune to France, to have involved America in this war.

BOSTON, March 25.

POST-ROADS.—It is ſingular, but true, that eight years ago, encouragement was barely given for two Stages, and twelve horſes, on the great road between this town and New Haven, a diſtance of 170 miles—whereas at this time, there are upwards of an hundred horſes, and twenty carriages employed!

The number of different regular Stages that run in the courſe of a week, *from* this town, are upwards of *Twenty*.—Eight years ago there were *three*.

The regular, *direct* Poſt-Road from Wiſcaſſet, in this Commonwealth, to Sunbury, in Georgia, embraces *ſixty-four* poſt-towns, and a diſtance of 1513 miles. This, with the croſs roads eſtabliſhed, make near 10,000 miles out, over which mails are ſent. The Patriot will contemplate this circumſtance, with pleaſure.

April 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Salem to his friend in this town, dated Wedneſday Morning, April 1.

"Capt. Poor of Newbury, arrived laſt evening at Cape-Ann, 13 days from Martinico, he ſays that St. Lucia and Grenada are taken by the French—with it may be true.

"Capt. Ives arrived laſt evening at Cape-Ann, himſelf and people unwell—I have directed him, if he can get aſſiſtance, to run his veſſel up to Bolton, if not to Salem, as is moſt convenient."

NEWPORT, April 7.

On the 30th Ult. arrived here, the Ship Waſhington, Capt. Barney Hicks, after a Paſſage of 119 Days, from Africa.—The 28th of February, in Lat. 36: 30, N. and Long 64: 40, W. he experienced a very melancholy Diſaſter, having Eight Men, out of Ten, ſtruck down on the Deck, by a ſudden Flaſh of Lightning,—Two of them, viz. Lemuel Church of Weſtport, and Thomas Ellis, of Liverpool, were inſtantaneouſly killed at the Forebraces; and William Hathaway, of this Town, was ſo much hurt, as to be ſome Time before any Life could be perceived in him; he is, however, in a fair Way of Recovery.—Two other Men were alſo much hurt; but what is very remarkable, in the above Cataſtrophe, the Ship was not injured.—March 6th, ſpoke a French 74 Gun Ship, bound to the Cheſapeake. March 13th, in Lat. 36: 40, North, Longitude 70: 10, Weſt, ſpoke the Ship Lydia, from Charleſton, bound to Amſterdam, all well; the Wind blowing a heavy Gale, did not underſtand the Maſter's Name.—March 22d, in Lat. 38: 10, N. Long. 68: 30, W. ſpoke Capt. May, or Mays, in the Ship Margery, from Philadelphia, three Days out, bound to Bourdeaux, all well.

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DIED—At Carliſle (Penn.) General JOHN ARMSTRONG, in an advanced Age. He poſſeſſed great military Talents, and in the late War with Britain took an early and decided Part.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER, and the other Printers of News Papers who have publiſhed the "Know Ye," &c. ſigned "Connecticut and Rhode Iſland," are by particular Deſire requeſted to afford the following a Place in their next Papers.

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Not only is that piece a moſt flagrant counterfeit, the people of theſe States neither being privy to it, or approbating it; it is alſo a violent infringement upon the veracity—the honor—the ſovereignty of theſe States.—A writing calculated to rake into the aſhes of a fire long ſince extinguiſhed, with a view to ſet the world in flames, certainly is no proof of a good citizen—or a peaceable man.

To excite (if poſſible) univerſal deteſtation againſt the character which he unjuſtifiably and wantonly abuſes, and gain additional laurels to himſelf—he holds *him* up to the public view, as full of Ariſtocratic pride, and thirſting for domination—and HIMSELF as meek and gentle as a lamb—the *pure pure* philanthropic Democrat.—But do democrats write from *palaces*, as he does? "Given at our *palace*," ſays he!—But what occaſion was there for his writing at all on the ſubject he aſſumes? Did he write for the converſion of the Epiſcopalians from a ſuppoſed error—or to gratify the lurking ſpirit of envy and malice within him? Or had he vanity enough to make him imagine that all the Epiſcopal Congregations with their reſpective Clergymen would immediately proceed to blot out a title—*a title of purely a Spiritual nature*, becauſe he had the audacity to beſmear it with a little of his gall?—No!—Tho' that little does our Diocean no good; yet ſure I am, it never did him, nor any body elſe, the leaſt harm. And being innocent in its nature, and expreſſing of an *office of eccleſiaſtical relation to* thoſe *and* THOSE *only*, to whom he is "Bp. of Connecticut & R. Iſland"—cannot be ſuppoſed to give *juſt* offence to any perſon, who rightly underſtands the 'Rights of Man,' or pays regard to the impartial laws of a free government, which guarantees to all Religious denominations the Right of enjoying *every thing* appertaining to their Conſtitution and Principles.

It were much to be wiſhed that anonymous authors would pay ſomewhat more deference to the public judgment, than they do, when they make news-papers the vehicles for private and party grudges—perſonal ſcurrilities—or odious and inflammatory miſrepreſentations: for hereby the public are groſsly impoſed upon, and their patience highly inſulted, by the ſo frequent effuſions of anonymous compliments or criminations; the latter moſt commonly the reſult of perſonal or party hatred—the other that of blind adulation or to ſerve a turn. But ſo much the more is this practice to be lamented, when it flows in torrents of abuſe againſt public characters, on the *fairneſs* of whom, in a great meaſure depends their *uſefulneſs* through the remaining part of life. Perhaps the attacks of anonymous pens upon characters of ſuperior merit do not always proceed from malevolence *only*; there is in ſome men a wild ungoverned humour of *pleaſantry* and *jeſt*, which produces the felt ſame effect;—caſts about fire-brands, arrows and death, "and ſay they are *only* in ſport;"—juſt ſo ſaid ſolomon's fool:—and ſo likewiſe ſaid a negro ſlave ſome time ſince, in Philadelphia, who, when interrogated by his judges, why he had ſet ſome buildings on fire, replied with a great deal of compoſure, "that I might have the pleaſure of beholding the flames, and people running to extinguiſh them."

The Writer of this wiſhes to remain *ignotus*, but juſt till ſuch time as the Author of the piece remarked upon ſhall aſſume the courage to give his Name to the public; and if he is a man of candor he will do it, as not being aſhamed of his principles, and willing to defend his practice. And if he will be good enough to appear in print like a gentleman, fortifying his ſentiments with the reſpectability of his NAME, a perſon ſtands ready to obviate every argument (not cavil) that he can bring againſt the propriety of the title "Bp. of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland"—and if he ſhould not ſucceed in *convincing* yet he fears not to *convict* the gain ſayer, that it is no mark of good citizenſhip or of chriſtianity, "to ſpeak evil of dignities."

ALETHIA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Feb. 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Betſy, Kent,	New York
—— Succeſs, Mayberry,	Dighton
—— Abigail, Bowen,	Africa
Ship de Sange San, Jacob Fiebbe Swart,	Eerbitias
Schooner Abigail, Cranſton,	Charleſton
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Peggy, Bliſs,	New York
—— Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
—— Maryland, Briggs,	Baltimore
Schooner Eunice, Uther,	St. Thomas

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A PASTURE for Summer Keeping of milch Cows or the Seaſon will be opened on the 20th of May next, on the Farm late belonging to James Coggeſhall, deceaſed, very convenient for great Part of the Town of Newport, and affording the beſt Kind of Feed for the Production of Milk.——Thoſe who wiſh to be accommodated, may apply to THOMAS G. HAZARD, or to Mr. ELISHA ANTHONY, at the foot of Lewis-ſtreet.

Newport, April 6, 1795.

A black COW, with a white Spot in her Forehead, has ſtrayed away.—Any Perſon giving Information of her to the Subſcriber, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

JOHN HANDY.

Newport, April 6, 1795.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND &c.

March 13th, 1795.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Samuel Dyre, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Eſq; are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the Firſt Wedneſday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, *A. D.* 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

RAN away, from the Subſcriber, an indented Servant, named WILLIAM EARL.—Had on, when he went away, a light coloured Serge Coatee, Corduroy Waiſtcoat, and light coloured Coating Trowſers, white Tow cloth Shirt, and a new Caſtor Hat.—He took with him a dark Cloth Coat, ſtriped Waiſtcoat, and elaſtic Over-alls, and one Holland Shirt; is about five Feet high, black ſharp Eyes, dark brown Hair, &c.——Whoever will take up ſaid Runaway, and ſecure him in any Gaol in the United States, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and neceſſary Charges, paid by

ABRAHAM REED.

Newport, April 5, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A FEW

Prime milch Cows.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 23, 1795.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six ſteady Men, who are well acquainted with the Weaving Buſineſs, may have conſtant Employ and good Wages, paid weekly in Caſh, by applying at the Duck Manufactory, in Newport, or to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

March 9, 1795.

Sales at Auction.

Shopkeepers and others are invited to

GARDNER & DEAN's,

On THURSDAY, the Ninth Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock,——At which Time will be expoſed for Sale the following GOODS, viz.

30 Pieces of Cotton Furniture and Shirting Checks,
20 Pieces of blue Calicoes,
20 Pieces of white Cottons,
10 Pieces of Linens,
1 Piece of Bed-Tick,
And a Variety of other Articles.

Newport, 6th April, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
Weſt-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Hyſon TEA, Firſt Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Caſk.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 4 Boxes of Spuchong TEA.

Newport, March 3, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Cheſt,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Ruſſia DUCK.

Giles Hoſier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the ſame Rate.

To thoſe that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen.

By the ſingle Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 1d Month, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TO LET,

A STORE, in Spring-Street.——It has a Counting Room, with a Fire-Place—Counter and Shelves for Goods.——Apply to

BENJAMIN ELLERY

Newport, March 16, 1795.

HEAR YE!

THAT the Subſcribers, appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of South Kingſtown, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ADAM HELME, late of ſaid South Kingſtown, Eſquire, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, will attend ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling Houſe of *Samuel Helme, on Tower-Hill, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Friday in May, July, and Auguſt next; and that no Demands will be allowed unleſs properly vouched.*

F. PERRY,
R. BROWN.

South Kingſtown, March 9, 1795.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to

SAMUEL HELME

...en a party in the preſent war, inſtead of exporting 38 millions of dollars a year, and adopting a ſyſtem for reducing our public debt, we ſhould have good luck to make our productions anſwer our own conſumption, and we ſhould have been increaſing our debt at the rate of perhaps ten millions a year. At the ſame time, we ſhould not have been able to ſupply France with many articles, of which ſhe is in abſolute need. It would have been the greateſt misfortune to France, to have involved America in this war.

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Not only is that piece a moſt flagrant counterfeit, the people of theſe States neither being privy to it, or approbating it; it is alſo a violent infringement upon the veracity—the honor—the ſovereignty of theſe States.—A writing calculated to rake into the aſhes of a fire long ſince extinguiſhed, with a view to ſet the world in flames, certainly is no proof of a good citizen—or a peaceable man.

To excite (if poſſible) univerſal deteſtation againſt the character which he unprincipledly and wantonly abuſes, and gain additional laurels to himſelf—he holds *him* up to the public view, as full of Ariſtocratic pride, and thirſting for domination—and HIMSELF as meek and gentle as a lamb—the *pure pure* philanthropic Democrat.—But do democrats write from *palaces*, as he does? "Given at our *palace*," ſays he!—But what occaſion was there for his writing at all on the ſubject he aſſumes? Did he write for the converſion of the Epiſcopalians from a ſuppoſed error—or to gratify the lurking ſpirit of envy and malice within him? Or had he vanity enough to make him imagine that all the Epiſcopal Congregations with their reſpective Clergymen would immediately proceed to blot out a title—*a title of purely a Spiritual nature*, becauſe he had the audacity to beſmear it with a little of his gall?—No!—Tho' that little does our Dioceſan no good; yet ſure I am, it never did him, nor any body elſe, the leaſt harm. And being innocent in its nature, and expreſſing of an *office of eccleſiaſtical relation to* thoſe *and* THOSE *only*, to whom he is "Bp. of Connecticut & R Iſland"—cannot be ſuppoſed to give *juſt* offence to any perſon, who rightly underſtands the 'Rights of Man,' or pays regard to the impartial laws of a free government, which guarantees to all Religious denominations the Right of enjoying *every thing* appertaining to their Conſtitution and Principles.

It were much to be wiſhed that anonymous authors would pay ſomewhat more deference to the public judgment, than they do, when they make news-papers the vehicles for private and party grudges—perſonal ſcurrilities—or odious and inflammatory miſrepreſentations: for hereby the public are groſsly impoſed upon, and their patience highly inſulted, by the ſo frequent effuſions of anonymous compliments or criminations; the latter moſt commonly the reſult of perſonal or party hatred—the other that of blind adulation or to ſerve a turn. But ſo much the more is this practice to be lamented, when it flows in torrents of abuſe againſt public characters, on the *fairneſs* of whom, in a great meaſure depends their *uſefulneſs* through the remaining part of life. Perhaps the attacks of anonymous pens upon characters of ſuperior merit do not always proceed from malevolence *only*; there is in ſome men a wild ungoverned humour of *pleaſantry* and *ſatyr*, which produces the ſelf ſame effect;—thoſe caſt about fire-brands, arrows and death, "and ſay they are *only* in ſport;"—juſt ſo ſaid Solomon's fool:—and ſo likewiſe ſaid a negro ſlave ſome time ſince, in Philadelphia, who, when interrogated by his judges, why he had ſet ſome buildings on fire, replied with a great deal of compoſure, "that I might have the pleaſure of beholding the flames, and people running to extinguiſh them."

The Writer of this wiſhes to remain *ignotus*, but juſt till ſuch time as the Author of the piece remarked upon ſhall aſſume the courage to give his Name to the public; and if he is a man of candor he will do it, as not being aſhamed of his principles, and willing to defend his practice. And if he will be good enough to appear in print like a gentleman, fortifying his ſentiments with the reſpectibility of his NAME, a perſon ſtands ready to obviate every argument (not cavil) that he can bring againſt the propriety of the title "Bp. of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland"—and if he ſhould not ſucceed in *convincing*, yet he fears not to *convict* the gain ſayer, that it is no mark of good citizenſhip or of chriſtianity, "to ſpeak evil of dignities."

ALETHIA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Feb. 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Betſy, Kent,	New York
—— Succeſs, Mayberry,	Dighton
—— Abigail, Bowen,	Africa
Ship de Sange San, Jacob Fiebbe Swart,	Eerbitias
Schooner Abigail, Cranſton,	Charleſton
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Peggy, Bliſs,	New York
—— Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
—— Maryland, Briggs,	Baltimore
Schooner Eunice, Uſher,	St. Thomas

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A PASTURE for Summer Keeping of milch Cows for the Seaſon will be opened on the 20th of May next, on the Farm late belonging to James Coggeſhall, deceaſed, very convenient for great Part of the Town of Newport, and affording the beſt Kind of Feed for the Production of Milk——Thoſe who with to be accommodated, may apply to THOMAS G. HAZARD, or to Mr. ELISHA ANTHONY, at the foot of Lewis-ſtreet.

Newport, April 6, 1795.

A black COW, with a white Spot in her Forehead, has ſtrayed away.—Any Perſon giving Information of her to the Subſcriber, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

JOHN HANDY.

Newport, April 6, 1795.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND &c.

March 13th, 1795.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Samuel Dyre, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Eſq; are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the Firſt Wedneſday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, *A. D.* 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

RAN away, from the Subſcriber, an indented Servant, named WILLIAM EARL.—Had on, when he went away, a light coloured Serge Coatee, Corduroy Waiſtcoat, and light colcured Coating Trowſers, white Tow cloth Shirt, and a new Caſtor Hat.—He took with him a dark Cloth Coat, ſtriped Waiſtcoat, and elaſtic Over-alls, and one Holland Shirt; is about five Feet high, black ſharp Eyes, dark brown Hair, &c. ——Whoever will take up ſaid Runaway, and ſecure him in any Gaol in the United States, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and neceſſary Charges, paid by

ABRAHAM REED.

Newport, April 5, 1795

TO BE SOLD,

A FEW

Prime milch Cows.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 23, 1795.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six ſteady Men, who are well acquainted with the Weaving Buſineſs, may have conſtant Employ and good Wages, paid weekly in Caſh, by applying at the Duck Manufactory, in Newport, or to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

March 9, 1795.

Sales at Auction.

Shopkeepers and others are invited to

GARDNER & DEAN's,

On THURSDAY, the Ninth Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock,——At which Time will be expoſed for Sale the following GOODS, viz.

30 Pieces of Cotton Furniture and Shirting Checks,
20 Pieces of blue Calicoes,
20 Pieces of white Cottons,
10 Pieces of Linens,
1 Piece of Bed-Tick,
And a Variety of other Articles.

Newport, 6th April, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
Weſt-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Hyſon TEA, Firſt Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Caſk.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

A L S O,

A Conſignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

Newport, March 3, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Cheſt,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Ruſſia DUCK.

Giles Hoſier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the ſame Rate.

To thoſe that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen.

By the ſingle Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TO LET,

A STORE, in Spring-Street.

——It has a Counting Room, with a Fire-Place—Counter and Shelves for Goods.—Apply to

BENJAMIN ELLERY

Newport, March 16, 1795.

HEAR YE!

THAT the Subſcribers, appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of South Kingſtown, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ADAM HELME, late of ſaid South Kingſtown, Eſquire, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, will attend ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling Houſe of *Samuel Helme, on Tower-Hill, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Friday in May, July, and Auguſt next; and that no Demands will be allowed unleſs properly vouched.*

F. PERRY,
R. BROWN.

South Kingſtown, March 9, 1795.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to

SAMUEL HELME, *Adminiſtrator.*

Mr. Printer—Please to put the following in your Mercury, and you'll oblige an OLD SAILOR.

On the Royal Sloop of War GENERAL MONK, (formerly the WASHINGTON) *Mounting Six Quarter Deck wooden Guns, April 24, 1782.*

WHEN the Washington ship by the Englifh was beat,
They fent her to England to fhow their great feat,
And *Sandwich*, ftraightway, as a proof of his fpunk,
Dafh'd out her old name, and call'd her the *Monk*.

" This *Monk* hated rebels, faid Sandy,—'od rot 'em,
" So heave her down quickly, and copper her bottom;
" With the Sloops of our navy we'll have her enroll'd,
" And man'd with pick'd failors to make her feel bold.

" To fhow that our King is both valiant and good,
" Some guns fhall be Iron, and others be Wood,
" And in truth (tho' I wifh not the fecret to fpread)
" Her guns fhould be wooden as well as his head."

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordfhire* and *Glouceftershire*.
[*Continued from our laft.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

THE PRESS is fituated, as near the horfe path, as conveniency will allow, for the more eafy conveyance of the ground materials, from the Mill to the Preſs.

The principles of the Preſs is that of the packing Preſs and the common napkin Preſs; a fkrew working within a fquare frame.

The fizes of the Preſſes are various. The bed or bottom, is about 5 feet fquare, of ftrong plank, or of ftone, placed on fleepers, about a foot from the ground floor; or raifed on malon's work, to 2 or 3 feet high. On each fide rifes a ftrong upright cheek, provincially "a fifter;" and crofs the top (the upper furface level with the chamber floor), lies a nut, of dimenfions fuitable to the fizes of the fkrew, which is ufually about 10 inches in diameter. The foot of the fkrew is fquare, with crofs holes for inferting a lever; or has a wheel fixed round it for that purpofe.—A ſinker—provincially "the Bridge"—is hung beneath it, and ſtendied by the cheeks, in the ufual manner.

The bed or floor of the Preſs, which is now compofed entirely of wood, or of ſtone,* has a channel cut a few inches within its outer edges, to catch the liquor as it is expreſſed, and convey it to a lip, formed by a projection on that fide of the bed oppofite to the mill; under which a lip, ſtone trough, or wooden veſſel, is ſunk within the ground (when the bed is fixed low) to receive it.

The Preſs is worked with levers of different lengths; firſt, a ſhort one; next, one of a moderate fize, by hand; and laſtly, with a ſtrong bar, 8 or 9 feet long, by means of a ſpecies of capſtone, provincially a "windleſs;" an upright poſt, about 6 inches in diameter, with a pike or pivot at either end; one of them being inſerted in the ground floor, the other in a bearing of the chamber.—From the upper part of this poſt paſſes a very ſtrong rope, with an eye to receive the end of the bar; which has a croſs pin, or a ſhoulder, a few inches from the end, to prevent the rope from ſlipping. In the lower part of the poſt, about 3 feet from the ground, is one or more holes, for a lever or levers. By theſe means an exceſſive purchaſe is obtained.

The UTENSILS belonging to a mill-houſe are few: the fruit is brought in carts or baſkets, and the liquor carried out in pails. The *baircloths*, which will be mentioned, are the principal addition to the mill and preſs.

The EXPENCE of fitting up a Cider-mill-houſe depends on the ſize and quality of the mill and preſs.—One of a moderate ſize, for a farm, may be furniſhed, completely, for £. 20 to £. 25 pounds.§ One, on a ſmall ſcale, might be furniſhed for 10 or 15 pounds:—much depending on the diſtance of carriage of the ſtone.

This expence is uſually borne by the landlord.

A Mill Houſe ſubſtantially fitted up, will laſt many years. I have obſerved a mill and preſs, which by the date upon them, have been ſet up more than 20 years; yet they appear almoſt as freſh as new. Many of the old mills and preſſes, which are ſeen, may, compared with theſe, ſeem to be a century old; or, the mills, more particularly, a greater age; and are probably the *original* mills of the farms they are upon.

The GENERAL SUBJECT naturally ſeparates into the following principal parts:

1. The fruit and its management.—2. Grinding, and the management of the ground fruit.—3 Preſſing, and the management of the reſidue.—4 Fermenting.—5. Correcting.—6. Laying up.—7. Bottling.—8. Markets. 9. Produce.

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* *Formerly it was uſually covered with lead; which, by being diſſolved by the acid of the liquor, has probably been the cauſe of much miſchief: nevertheleſs, lead is ſtill ſuffered to remain about Cider preſſes. There is a public mill, at Newnham, whoſe bed is entirely covered with lead; and I have ſeen others, whoſe lips or ſpouts, and perhaps a rim round the outer edge, are of that dangerous material.*

§ *Sterling money.*

[To be continned.]

From *Thomas's* MASSACHUSETTS SPY, *&c.*

To the PUBLIC.

A Method to prevent the CANKER WORMS *deſtroying* APPLE TREES.

AS ſoon as the ſnow goes off, and the froſt is out round the trees, take coarſe running ſand, lay it round the roots of the trees, about ten or twelve inches high, as ſteep as you can make it lie, and the bugs cannot crawl up, but will roll down, from time to time, until they are worried out, and will gather in heaps round the ſand, at the roots of the trees.—If your orchard be near the barn, your fowls will be out early in the morning, and will pick them up. If there comes a rain, or high wind, you muſt right the ſand up again. Attend well, and there will not one in an hundred get up.—Take a lantern, and go out about duſk, and you will be ſatisfied whether it will anſwer.

A FRIEND to the PUBLIC.

TO BE SOLD, BY

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST,

WEST-INDIA and Jamaica Rum, by the Hogſhead; Holland Gin, by the Caſe; Roll Brimſtone, by the Hogſhead, Ton or Hundred; Pepper; Ginger; Alſpice; Cloves and Cinnamon, by the Dozen or ſingle Pound.—Alſo Mace; Nutmegs; Alum; Copperas; and a General Aſſortment of DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES, among which are, Anderſon's and Hooper's Pills; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Turlington's Balſam; Stoughton's and Francis's Female Elixir; Dr. Ryan's Sugar-Plumbs, for Worms in Children.—Likewiſe, Red, Yellow, and common Jeſuits Bark; Columbo Root; Liquid Blue; the Nux Vomica, for killing Rats; Smelling Bottles, with pungent Salts; Gum Arabic and ground Madder by the large or ſmall Quantity; Ink Powder by the Groſs, Dozen, or ſmaller Quantity, &c. &c.

Newport, March 30, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Juſt imported from LONDON, *and to be ſold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, oppoſite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Dwarf Marrowfat, green Marrowfat, and Leadman's Dwarf Peas; broad Windſor, and early white Buſh Beans; early May, early Yorkſhire, early Sugar-Loaf, early Cauliflower, large Batterſea, and green and yellow Savoy Cabbage; early ſhort topt, ſcarlet, and red Turnip; white Turnip Radiſh; early green Coſs; Tennis Ball Cabbage; Seliſia Lettuce; ſweet Marjorum; curled Pepper-Graſs; double Parſley; broad Spinage; Celery; early Dutch Turnip; ſcarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; large Parſnip; ſcarlet Onion; green Turkey, and large prickle Cucumber.

Red Clover, White Ditto, Herd's, Burden's, and Redtopt GRASS.

Newport, March 16, 1795.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

And SEWING TWINE.

ALSO,

A conſtant Supply of clean TOW,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

☞ POSITIVELY THE LAST NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, notwithſtanding a ſimilar Caution to thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. CHARLES HANDY, late of this Town, Merchant, deceaſed, have for Six Months laſt paſt, omitted uſing coercive Meaſures: They now give this Laſt NOTICE to all Perſons indiſcriminately, who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, if they do not immediately ſettle the Demands againſt them, they will be called upon at the enſuing May Term.

Any Perſons ſtill having Demands, are deſired to exhibit them for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 9, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of MARY SWEET, Widow, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, to bring the ſame to us the Subſcribers, for Settlement, within Six Months from this Date; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

SUSANNA BISSELL,
SAMUEL BISSELL, } *Adminiſt.*

North Kingſtown, March 2, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of North Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS BISSELL, late of ſaid North Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Twelve Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby notify all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Twelve Months from this Date.

GEORGE THOMAS,
JAMES CONGDON.

North-Kingſtown, March 9, 1795.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

SUSANNA BISSELL, } *Adminiſtratrix,*
SAMUEL BISSELL, } *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, February 16, 1795.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY;—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10 000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10 000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10 000
110		50		5 500
500		25		12 500
11,200		10		112 000
12,000				250 000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Squares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Iſland) March 20, 1795.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dreſſed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

Newport, March 24, 1795.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are once more called upon for Payment.—And as there is an abſolute Neceſſity of the Eſtate being ſoon ſettled, all Delinquents muſt expect to have the Demands upon them put in Suit, to May Court, however diſagreeable ſuch Meaſure may be to them, as well as to the Subſcriber,

JOHN BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. A Mortgage on a ſmall Houſe, and one Acre of Land, in Portſmouth, about five Miles from Newport, on the Eaſt Road, late belonging to William Greene, to be diſpoſed of by ſaid Executor.

FOR SALE,

A Well-built Two-Maſt BOAT, 21 Feet Keel, 3 Feet Beam, not one Year old, and noted for faſt Sailing.—Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may have her under the firſt Coſt, and Conditions of Payment made eaſy.—Apply to

WILLIAM and E. NORTON.

At Howland's Ferry, Tiverton.
March 25, 1795.

Mr. Printer—Please to put the following in your Mercury, and you'll oblige an OLD SAILOR.

On the Royal Sloop of War GENERAL MONK, (formerly the WASHINGTON) *Mounting Six Quarter Deck wooden Guns, April* 24, 1782.

WHEN the Washington ship by the English was beat,
They sent her to England to show their great feat,
And *Sandwich*, straightway, as a proof of his spunk,
Dash'd out her old name, and call'd her the *Monk*.

"This *Monk* hated rebels, said Sandy,—'od rot 'em,
"So heave her down quickly, and copper her Bottom;
"With the Sloops of our navy we'll have her enroll'd,
"And man'd with pick'd sailors to make her feel bold.

"To show that our King is both valiant and good,
"Some guns shall be Iron, and others be Wood,
"And in truth (tho' I wish not the secret to spread)
"Her guns should be wooden as well as his head."

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.
[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

THE PRESS is situated, as near the horse path, as conveniency will allow, for the more easy conveyance of the ground materials, from the Mill to the Press.

The principles of the Press is that of the packing Press and the common napkin Press; a skrew working within a square frame.

The sizes of the Presses are various. The bed or bottom, is about 5 feet square, of strong plank, or of stone, placed on sleepers, about a foot from the ground floor; or raised on mason's work, to 2 or 3 feet high. On each side rises a strong upright cheek, provincially "a sister;" and cross the top (the upper surface level with the chamber floor) lies a nut, of dimensions suitable to the sizes of the skrew, which is usually about 10 inches in diameter. The foot of the skrew is square, with cross holes for inserting a lever; or has a wheel fixed round it for that purpose.—A sinker—provincially "the Bridge"—is hung beneath it, and steadied by the cheeks, in the usual manner.

The bed or floor of the Press, which is now composed entirely of wood, or of stone,* has a channel cut a few inches within its outer edges, to catch the liquor as it is expressed, and convey it to a lip, formed by a projection on that side of the bed opposite to the mill; under which a lip, stone trough, or wooden vessel, is sunk within the ground (when the bed is fixed low) to receive it.

The Press is worked with levers of different lengths; first, a short one; next, one of a moderate size, by hand; and lastly, with a strong bar, 8 or 9 feet long, by means of a species of capstone, provincially a "windless;" an upright post, about 6 inches in diameter, with a pike or pivot at either end; one of them being inserted in the ground floor, the other in a bearing of the chamber.—From the upper part of this post passes a very strong rope, with an eye to receive the end of the bar; which has a cross pin, or a shoulder, a few inches from the end, to prevent the rope from slipping. In the lower part of the post, about 3 feet from the ground, is one or more holes, for a lever or levers. By these means an excessive purchase is obtained.

The UTENSILS belonging to a mill-house are few: the fruit is brought in carts or baskets, and the liquor carried out in pails. The *haircloths*, which will be mentioned, are the principal addition to the mill and press.

The EXPENCE of fitting up a Cider-mill-house depends on the size and quality of the mill and press.—One of a moderate size, for a farm, may be furnished, completely, for £. 20 to £. 25 pounds.§ One, on a small scale, might be furnished for 10 or 15 pounds:—much depending on the distance of carriage of the stone.

This expence is usually borne by the landlord.

A Mill-House substantially fitted up, will last many years. I have observed a mill and press, which by the date upon them, have been set up more than 20 years; yet they appear almost as fresh as new. Many of the old mills and presses, which are seen, may, compared with these, seem to be a century old; or, the mills, more particularly, a greater age; and are probably the *original* mills of the farms they are upon.

The GENERAL SUBJECT naturally separates into the following principal parts:

1. The fruit and its management.—2. Grinding, and the management of the ground fruit.—3 Pressing, and the management of the residue.—4 Fermenting.—5. Correcting.—6. Laying up.—7. Bottling.—8. Markets. 9. Produce.

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* *Formerly it was usually covered with lead; which, by being dissolved by the acid of the liquor, has probably been the cause of much mischief: nevertheless, lead is still suffered to remain about Cider presses. There is a public mill, at Newnham, whose bed is entirely covered with lead; and I have seen others, whose lips or spouts, and perhaps a rim round the outer edge, are of that dangerous material.*

§ *Sterling money.*

[To be continned.]

From *Thomas's* MASSACHUSETTS SPY, &c.

To the PUBLIC.

Method to prevent the CANKER WORMS *destroying* APPLE TREES.

AS soon as the snow goes off, and the frost is out round the trees, take coarse running sand, lay it round the roots of the trees, about ten or twelve inches high, as steep as you can make it lie, and the bugs cannot crawl up, but will roll down, from time to time, until they are worried out, and will gather in heaps round the sand, at the roots of the trees.—If your orchard be near the barn, your fowls will be out early in the morning, and will pick them up. If there comes a rain, or high wind, you must right the sand up again. Attend well, and there will not one in an hundred get up.—Take a lantern, and go out about dusk, and you will be satisfied whether it will answer.

A FRIEND *to the* PUBLIC.

TO BE SOLD, BY

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST,

WEST-INDIA and Jamaica Rum, by the Hogshead; Holland Gin, by the Case; Roll Brimstone, by the Hogshead, Ton or Hundred; Pepper; Ginger; Allspice; Cloves and Cinnamon, by the Dozen or single Pound.—Also Mace; Nutmegs; Alum; Copperas; and a General Assortment of DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES, among which are, Anderson's and Hooper's Pills; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Turlington's Balsam; Stoughton's and Francis's Female Elixir; Dr. Ryan's Sugar-Plumbs, for Worms in Children.—Likewise, Red, Yellow, and common Jesuits Bark; Columbo Root; Liquid Blue; the Nux Vomica, for killing Rats; Smelling Bottles, with pungent Salts; Gum Arabic and ground Madder by the large or small Quantity; Ink Powder by the Gross, Dozen, or smaller Quantity, &c. &c.

Newport, March 30, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Dwarf Marrowfat, green Marrowfat, and Leadman's Dwarf Peas; broad Windsor, and early white Bush Beans; early May, early Yorkshire, early Sugar-Loaf, early Cauliflower, large Battersea, and green and yellow Savoy Cabbage; early short topt, scarlet, and red Turnip; white Turnip Radish; early green Cos; Tennis Ball Cabbage; Selisia Lettuce; sweet Marjorum; curled Pepper-Grass; double Parsley; broad Spinage; Celery; early Dutch Turnip; scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; large Parsnip; scarlet Onion; green Turkey, and large prickle Cucumber.

Red Clover, White Ditto, Herd's, Burden's, and Redtopt GRASS.

Newport, March 16, 1795.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED DUCK:

Nº 1 to Nº 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

And SEWING TWINE.

ALSO,

A constant Supply of clean TOW,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

☞ POSITIVELY THE LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, notwithstanding a similar Caution to those indebted to the Estate of Mr. CHARLES HANDY, late of this Town, Merchant, deceased, have for Six Months last past, omitted using coercive Measures: They now give this Last NOTICE to all Persons indiscriminately, who are indebted to said Estate, if they do not immediately settle the Demands against them, they will be called upon at the ensuing May Term.

Any Persons still having Demands, are desired to exhibit them for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 9, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons having any Demands against the Estate of MARY SWEET, Widow, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, to bring the same to us the Subscribers, for Settlement, within Six Months from this Date; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

SUSANNA BISSELL,
SAMUEL BISSELL, } *Admin'st.*

North Kingstown, March 2, 1795.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of North Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS BISSELL, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Twelve Months being allowed for that Purpose, do hereby notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Twelve Months from this Date.

GEORGE THOMAS,
JAMES CONGDON.

North-Kingstown, March 9, 1795.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

SUSANNA BISSELL, } *Administratrix,*
SAMUEL BISSELL, } *Administrator.*

Newport, February 16, 1795.

NEWPORT *Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School* LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY;—We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10 000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10 000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10 000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112 000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery consists of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Squares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS* To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

Newport, March 24, 1795.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are once more called upon for Payment.—And as there is an absolute Necessity of the Estate being soon settled, all Delinquents must expect to have the Demands upon them put in Suit, to May Court, however disagreeable such Measure may be to them, as well as to the Subscriber,

JOHN BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. A Mortgage on a small House, and one Acre of Land, in Portsmouth, about five Miles from Newport, on the East Road, late belonging to William Greene, to be disposed of by said Executor.

FOR SALE,

A Well-built Two-Mast BOAT, 21 Feet Keel, 3 Feet Beam, not one Year old, and noted for fast Sailing.—Whoever inclines to purchase, may have her under the first Cost, and Condition of Payment made easy.—Apply to

WILLIAM and E. NORTON.

At Howland's Ferry, Tiverton.

March 25, 1795.